THERADAY SEPTEMBER & 1987.

month on the Price Coffice on These Posts on Record

Subscriptions by Wash Prespect BREES. For those

SCHOOL STREET, STREET BACKET AND ADDRESS OF THE PARK DEED AND STREET, for those Postego in transport constant against PRESIDENT OF the Ass. Printing and Printegues MATERIAL AND THE CAMPAC PROPERTY OF SHIP MATERIALS OF

Wateries, Not their President and Treasurate OF the Assertance States of Earlies, 100 Years proper represent of the commercial Principle Management of their forces or company. The paper and

SHOW PLANT OF LITTING AND BURNESS IN MINISTERS Mary Transmist, coverage William Tourist, or Clarest

MANY OR AT YOUR ARMS AND ADD TO THE RESPECTAN

het the tentral tmertean tonference He Held in Washington.

The proposals for a Central American peace conformes have been approved by the Presidence of the five regulation They have also mot with general acceptescence on the part of all who are to any way interested or concerned. The official approval having been given to the plan itself in communications which in their offert may be held as an agreement to meet for conference with a view to the establishment of a lasting peace, the next step is an agreement upon the time and place of meeting.

This second step should be taken neither overhantily nor carelessly, and there is no probability that there will be error in either of those directions. On the other hand, it is desirable that there he no needless delay in the proceedings. If it is well to have this peace pact it is certainly well to give it effect as soon as possible. In its general results it will he a large assurance, falling only a little short of a guarantee, of stable political conditions in a region where social and economic well being have been for years at the mercy of political uncertainties and armed disturbances

That this next step and its successors will be taken without friction and free from all obstacles is hardly to be expected. In theory there is not the slightest reason why the business should not proceed smoothly and swiftly to its unquestionably desirable consummation. This direct ness of procedure could be achieved if a fair degree of mutual confidence could take the piace of the present mutual distrust. Years of intrigue and frequent conflict have left these people suspicious of each other in every move that is made. Every proposal or suggestion made by one or another will be weighed, scrutinized and analyzed by all the rest. It is almost certain that there will be play for position in both the matter of the time and the place of meeting. In fact, there are already visible signs of a little intrigue regarding the

Consideration of this feature of the business in all its bearings points unmistakably to Washington as the most suitable locality. Mexico is the only other point to which consideration has been given. The exact situation may adequate reason." be stated by saying that there are certain very grave reasons why Mexico should not be chosen as the place of convention. and there is, so far as can be ascertained, no objection whatever to Washington. So unquestionable is this fact that it leaves any proposal for a meeting in Mexico open to at least a shade of suspicion of an intrigue. There is even an intimation affoat in the inner circles that if Mexico were the only meeting ground open the whole arrangement would go to pieces.

The best advice we can offer is that representatives of the five republics meet in Washington at as early a date as possible; that they lay aside and forget all past differences, and unite in sincere and earnest effort to usher in a day of peace and prosperity along the lines now generally agreed upon. If distrust and intrigue are allowed to figure, the only result possible is an indefinite continuance of a situation recognized by all as deplorable. A heavy responsibility will rest on any of those countries, or any combination of two or three, which shall be responsible for a failure of the present negotiations.

The Budget.

From the Finance Department comes the prediction that the budget for 1908. will be \$140,000,000, or \$10,000,000 more than was allowed for this year. The heads of departments would like to make it \$155,000,000.

This budget for 1908 will be the eleventh prepared for the present city of New York. The completion of the first was delayed until August 22, 1898, by the confusion caused by consolidation. That budget carried appropriations aggregating \$77,551,222.07. In ten years the annual cost of running the city will have increased by \$62,000,000.

How long can this amazing rate of increase be kept up?

A New Southern Interest in Bryan.

We note certain interesting speculations touching Mr. BRYAN's strength emong the colored voters in such States as New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in the event that he should receive the Democratic nomination next year and have for his antagonist either THEODORE ROOSEVELT or a candidate absolutely pledged to carry out "my policies"-say

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, for instance. It has been confidently asserted in various rearters to which we have a right to look for authoritative pronouncement in respect of the sentiment of negro voters at the North that BRYAN is recognized as a far more loyal and consistent friend of the race than either of the two Republican leaders mentioned; and upon this hypothesis is based the prediction that as between BRYAN and a Republican

Sand Sandard Street Street

the fiverner's cause.

Of course this feeling, whatever it may APPROVATE for representate the referred party plate commitment of the Prosedent's accomin the ogen of the Person of the Infances hattalion at flevenavitie. Tax. There is no accret as to the. The colored people of owns the country regard that action or franchis with formitiation and injustice. and yet at present diagrams to require it. IN some care improvation faction. There Appliance indused or their sinferences in chiere in chare finhate, those chare will come se a finely against My. Howevery or any Republican cambidate Equato to represent him and his ideas, monderestly engagereing a profession for the ffine Riveress

Server on the beautitory of their anti-floregreate agreement. What might tappen in case the ffee fluorester for Treestar the ffire factor N. Vannautar forms attend are on one or freeze it from the parties from flows cutter about the made the flemmeratic cambidate they begon to one applicant incogings on. They are quite constitue formour in promising to refuties My Bronzeven's and his policies about t the oppositions opension startf.

What excitos our apecial environce is the assumption of Mr. Havan's devotion to the political and social apprecions of the colored leaders. We note a quickoning interper in this respect at the South and a multiplying tendency to ask for information. Herotofore the Smithern Compressed have not considered the other wise Peerloss One as a duly retained advocate of the negro's so-called "cause. but they now recall the fact of his Goycomment agranghin apench in Madison Smigra Garden and conce and claborate their original estimates of its meaning. It accurate them that Government own erahip under the regime of the Civil Service Commission will inevitably lead to negro officials throughout the service. and, in fact, produce the very results which they contemplate with profound abhorrence and alarm, and they begin to ask themselves whether Mr. Buyan could have had this to their way of thinking sinister consummation in mind

when he proposed the policy. The South, then, is taking a new interest in the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS. Rayay He is much more important than he was six months ago and likely to increase in poignancy as time goes on.

Theodore Burton and the Cleveland Mayoralty Contest.

In consenting to be the Republican candidate for Mayor of Cleveland against the thrice triumphant radical Tom L. JOHNSON Representative THEODORE E BURTON frankly says that President ROOSEVELT, Secretary TAFT and Secretary GARFIELD, with all of whom he had been in communication, aided him "in reaching a decision." Mr. Burton discussed the subject in a talk with Secretary GARFIELD, and he received letters from both Mr. ROOSEVELT and Secretary TAFT.

The internal evidence is strong that Administration pressure was brought to bear upon the accomplished Representative of the Twenty-first district to make the fight against Mayor Johnson, who seemed to have become a habit with the people of Cleveland, Mr. BURTON was eluctant, as he said in the following published statement, to give up his career in Congress:

" It would seem to be turning aside from a sphere of responsibility and usefulness at Washington to another department of public endeavor without

At the parting of the ways be called upon his "constituents and fellow citizens" who desired that he become a candidate "to sign a statement to that effect." The round robin was no sooner out than Oyster Bay manifested a feverish interest. In the Cleveland newspapers timely despatches were printed to the effect that the President desired Representative THEODORE E. BURTON of Ohio "to take a leave of absence from Washington" and accept the Republican nomination for Mayor of Cleveland. They also conveyed the information that Mr. LOEB had permitted himself to be interviewed at Oyster Bay. What Mr. LOEB permitted himself to say was that Representative Burton was considered the only Republican who could "redeem" Cleveland from Tom Johnson; and that, while Mr. Burton's resignation from Congress would be "deeply felt," he would render his party a great service by consenting to be the Republican candidate for Mayor. On one point Mr. LOEB spoke with great assurance: the President would adhere to his well known rule and not interfere in the Cleveland contest. Let there be no mistake about it. When the interview with the useful LOEB was assimilated in Cleveland, the "straight tip" was taken and a rush ensued to sign the round robin. What could Mr. BURTON do but

bow to the inevitable? It was Representative Burron who at Trenton, N. J., four months ago launched the Taft boom on the platform of "the three requisites for a leader in statesmanship and reform: First, courage; second, courage, and third, courage." Mr. BUR-TON was lost in admiration of President ROOSEVELT as an aggressive reformer and referred incidentally to Senator FORAKER as "a man who is frequently said to be of the fire eating brand." The nature of the service Representative in Cleveland by running for Mayor is not enigmatical; his consent to be a candidate is chiefly in the interests of the

Taft candidacy. The President will not interfere, of course-LOEB will talk, and there is no stopping him; but Mr. ROOSEVELT would be delighted to see a Taft candidate for Mayor of Cleveland "redeem" Cleveland from such a pestiferous radical as Tom JOHNSON, with whose crusade against corporations a man of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S conservative frame of mind can have

no sympathy at all. We see the unholy Tom Johnson shaking his fat sides with glee at the prospect of trying conclusions with a candidate of the Federal Administration and a our fleet to Pacific waters is the announcemost excellent high browed Republican who has referred to Senator JOSEPH B. FORAKER as a man of the "fire eating brand." Tom is not so innocent at the game of politics as to let the opportunity pass to play both ends against the mid- add vastly to our raptures, however, if

that part of Obio may have an engrintable view above the helpfulness of Textonesses E. Hererry, although he was hundanimals individual for the forestates of a President who makes it a rule and to neurform in lived continue. In for the Province floor discrete, it will have up able and industrious representative for one corne co ignora. Scorps man ann forest (sprike). Phone Case Bost suspens to be one of Cases His loss hard a liamete political eventure charges opine have in the force of his need.

& Office to a Superture

We camp W. Commence has been the december of the femores for the reposition (Starting that take me force tioning to this equipment from their for months the opening with the draw with you will transmire and for the consequence presented of this land thoseon cares the Hereitnew's apparent actors omine to the fulf and final conclusion. We have hoped or on the Compression on period and as remeteor in his presents of many offer orainveste to have colified the county of immorana area of its calculate land as he was white commissioner of Cor. constrons in his aspects for einfators of the interestate commerce tow-

New and then we have of the convicon of an offender, but these convictions one as the result of proceedings begun Mr. Heremore a time. It is chosering learn of the destination of that wholeale sinner Mr form A. Bexann, who was found guity and, a few days ago, conteneed by Judge De Haven to ten ones in the Alamorta county (ail But his does not go to Mr. GARFIELD's credit. tor do the other cases which have reontly reached a verdict

We presume that the mind which hatched the acheme of Federal licenses. for corporations is busy. It is perhaps again incubating, and we may yet be startled by the outgiving. It may be preparing the draft of a much needed ew system of land laws, forest laws, atent laws or a new pension system, but the country would be better pleased to witness a little more energy in the bustness of prosecuting the stealers of public ands. Hundreds of them are already inder indictment, and there is ample ground for bellef that more should be The work begun by Mr. HITCHCOCK should not be permitted to go to sleep.

The Nominator

Last November the Honorable CHARLES OSEPH BONAPARTE, then Secretary of the Navy, proposed that "a legalized boss" should be elected in every State and city. Mr. BONAPARTE, public knowledge of whose light hearted playfuliess was then imperfect, asserted that was "quite serious." It was hard work to induce men fit for public office to become candidates; hard work to find the right man for each place. In each State, city or county a legalized boss should do that work:

By a legalized boss I mean an individual autized on behalf of one of our parties to choose all candidates for elective offices within a design

This grain of serious thought has not yet sprung up and borne fruit, but an Authority self-authorized and superlegal is kindly doing the work of choosing a candidate for President. That choice necessitates on the part of its subject those "grave sacrifices" which, according to the Maryland Theodore Hook, men of character, ability and high standing in the community" must make in going into public life. But it relieves Republican voters from exertion.

In the future tense self-authorized Authority fulfils the condition made by Mr. BONAPARTE that the boss "should himself be disqualified to hold public office." To be sure, the disqualification is voluntary, perhaps temporary, and certainly not legalized. Yet Mr. Bona-PARTE'S idea may contain the promise of continuing career of usefulness for the self-authorized Authority. Would not the power to nominate all candidates for office give at least an agreeable diversion to Greatness resting for a season?

The "travelling men" of Kansas want better food and better sanitary conditions in its hotels, and they are going to investigate and report to the State board of health. As some of our correspondents have suggested, hotels are subjects of interstate commerce regulation, and a Federal hotel commission must be appointed to look after

The speech of the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS at the fifteenth national irrigation congress breathes the purest and the

safest sentiments. For example Let a man own a piece of ground which he may iltivate: put him into partnership with nature, and it will intensify his love of country and make him a more stable, conservative and patriotic citi en. Increase the home builders and the home

abiding strength. In partnership with nature! Nature is always all right, although too often "faked"; and partnership must be doubly dear to a good man when the iniquity of corporations is so patent. In home, nature, patriotism and partnerships Mr. FAIRBANKS has very strong cards.

The inhabitants of Nantucket call the mainland "America." They are a law and kingdom to themselves, though nominally an appendix of Massachusetts. Nantucket has no use for automobiles and will not permit them to be used in the highways of the BURTON will render the Republican party | town. A daring Bostonian, thirsting for a test case, has invaded the island, accompanied by his touring car, his chauffeur and his lawyers. He has been arrested, he has got an injunction, and the Nantucket trial Justice has been ordered to appear in Boston before the Massachusetts Supreme Court to-morrow. Great and justly re spected are the authority and the dignity of that court, but the Selectmen-pronounce "Sel-ect-men," with stress on the antepenult-the Selectmen of Nantucket are a formidable body of men, with original notions. We hope that it will not be necessary to coerce Massachusetts. Meanwhile, the Nantucket livery stable keepers are making an honest penny.

A very appropriate collateral of the story of the melodramatic expedition of ment that all but four of the "old" captains are to be detached from their ships and replaced by "young" captains, presumably of superior energy and vim. We do not know when we have been so encouraged and uplifted, speaking patriotically. It would

ulidate pledged to the "policies," the file is such a Mayorajte concess. When some one untily incontinued us to those THE MASEFAFTERS - WHIS ARE to im expected. A expedial committee reas the racking replaces are much other clean officers of char grade should he. The constitutes at this college and and a great "NY represent upo moth up in the Africa. stored comment cost of the freeton. It is not fair a system on furnishment class again of fifty classes and the age of Mira make, such medicing and on retreation frame and recently

Principle of the service of the serv the particul coverend by frequent him the a proposition owns dropped and reference SUPERIOR OF STREET PROPERTY OF STREET

It have't started our and if there general factor than it anned name referen self is board that Artanesis course the floor every seaso as all; the American Congress not natic this Especiation paragret

Prove-front Cherotera T. Astronga, of the Masoncourts Storiety for the Prevention of Property Assumption for compute the followings

record of our content (hereby offer a s

Objects offste care. Not seem that speed abandoned care should be left fighted by their owners on moving the . The Mann. dispetts Sectory for the Prevention Country to Birds should make upon this semethologiat in Massachusatta calculated that each domastic out kills more than a hundred with hirds every year when attorned to foreign for result. Care, inclosed found always he contrious to the home promises, and if that is not possible that owners about he made to ait up for them then they take a night out.

The flovernor, of course, meant to include the Constitution when he spoke of the Declaration of Independence. He might have left out the Ten Commandments ROOSEVELT is looking after them

SOL THERN COLONELS NEEDED. The Rude Northerner Has Failed to Brus

t p Trade in South America. To run Entron or THE SUN -Ser. We can trade with South America because we supply manufactured goods for her raw products and are shipping freight each way. As a natio we are persona non grata to all Spanish speak ing countries, as some travel in these countries has shown me. Our brusque, direct ways are manners to them and constantly offend Rarely do our commercial men speak any Italian ditch digger's hold on English. Our ontempt for Spanish men, ways and manners is not even thinly veiled, and that in their own countries. Our Consuls are a poor tot ot had as men but splendidly sejected mis-There is no use in criticism unless it points to reform, and that must mean a greater consideration and appreciation

which is a virile one.

The Spanjard is a good merchant and h has a courtesy that is splendid and unfailing. When honest the Chinaman is his only superior : when dishonest he is a master rogue. conservatism is pronounced and he has no nachine sense. The working of the simplest machine is always a matter of difficulty in a Spanish American country. Considering what he is and the climate and environment having in mind his high appreciation of a plicated and to us tedious courtesy, how may we best meet this situation for the bene-

or part of the Spanish American character,

We have in the Southern States a class of nen known to us through newspaper jokes as Southern Colonels, whom we have laughed at and yet admired in part, and who have exactly the qualities to make them an abounding success in Spanish American countries. manner, their style of dress and appearance, the frock coat, the high hat, or a certain per sonality in dress, fit them in every way to the psychological wants of our American brothers. Even their lack, as sup posed, of business qualifications common Americans, is an added and brilliant virtue to our friends and neighbors, and the underlying honesty and simplicity of their character would highly impress the acute Spanish American and produce results of a most su prising and spiendid character to the general trade of the United States were this class of Southern men used as Consuls.

NEW ENGLAND BORN. NEW YORK, September 4.

A Moment of Ennui

Illustrissimo yawned. He kicked two books o synonyms across the room. A volume of the dic lonary, hurled like a lie, just missed the countnance of the faithful Loeb, who was coming in Illustrissimo punched forty-eight times the bas that hung over the library table. Then he burled himself into an armchair and sighed. "le's no use Loeb. I'm sick of the whole thing. I don't has enough to do. I haven't got anything to "But the speeches, Mr. President? Are the siz

Yes, but don't talk to me about speeches. I'r sick of the English language. There aren't adjectives enough to go round. What is the use of labor ing for the public Ah, but remember you have driven Hearst as

f business and crushed the competition of Bryan. But there is little left to regulate, Loeb. (Par don me, while I send a telepathic message to Taft. What? Heh! Dear Bill says he likes the under study job all right, but complains that he's ove worked. I wonder if he has the stamina after al Well, now, Loeb, what is there for me to do? can't get Albert Shaw on the telephone; and beside he never can get through when he's started. ! there's anything I hate it's loquacity. Rils is i the woods. Farrar hasn't peeped for weeks. Purdy's mum. My mind gets rusty by this want of employment. Stay! I have it! There's a bell! ful of litherent power in the post roads clause yet. What needs to be regulated more than anything What makes the most unseemly my grand projects for the national welfare? Th newspapers. They go in the mails. Therefore can go for them. There must be a Mental Pure Food law. The minds of my people mustn't be poisoned. (Takes out a pad. "Recommendation poisoned. (Takes out a pad. "Recommendation 41,144 for the message.") Loeb, that will do for a starter. But it's only one plan, and I want a mill on Loeb I must be off my feed. I sha'n't be ondition to review the Kansas City fleet if this sort of thing keeps up."

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to a letter in to-day's Sun signed "W. L." and d cussing "A Problem in Interstate Carriage," let me ask who would be liable in case the dog died from eating the rebate? Would the claim lie age his owner or his progeny? Certainly the dog was a ommon carrier, but the owner was the parent cor pany, and the fine will of course be decided by th "W. L." has nothing to fear; he only gave re

hates. It is the company that receives them that is fined, according to the decision of Judge Landis. NEW YORK, September 4. CONSTANT READER Horatian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Parturiu ontes, nascetur ridiculus mus." Now in re the \$29,000,000 fine Do the people who make such a fusa As they superabundantly At justitie fons, Old Kenesaw Mons, PHILADELPHIA, September 3. J. M. WILLOW.

The Lid. Knicker-Back from Saratoga? Bocker-Yes: the only cambling allowed is but

To can Suppose on York Sec. So. ness of those, now numbering, I riches. throughout who are selecting whether renewater (to company in the Peters and opensored assesses of thereens vittical factor. Can fine date forty?

The Elitera law of rate made in a new remarked on I am rate from many remarks exercise comparations and only on fact to elegation top a floor of most trans cleans \$2.000 more ure their beriebt for nuch officere and abou marks or a retropping residence, promodenting or client come manner for any parties or computertion to golden or groups and reduses commeeting or discrimination" is such that out mindlebert report

This paragraphics of around up for approve and Test this Chicago and Atten Abet and part short of cours as its core one set four than nanctant fitt Company paid only me conta There fore our gover in have town refuging the Standard CSI areas part more than the course Whostler there was 'procused on or dispersentation, deposits on advertise the hirages and Affron saked more than at ents of any other shipper of oil.

What care on out flif the carbway acrestly

the and political? The not two other call rays, running between the earns places offer transportation for my cental Tocomies immunity to the Chicago and then if it would disclose the facto? When failed to file and publish its rate on oil? If it had failed by an innocent centum then what was the legal rate? Could not the carrier and shipper fix it by contract? If the carrier offered its service for ats cents could not the shipper lawfully accept it? Must not the prosecution prove to wilfully paid less than what he believed a carrier offers his service at a certain rate. is the shipper bound, under the law, to ascertain from Washington if the rate is

ingal because filed? I wish I could get a true reply to those questions, because on it would depend whether or not our Federal Government is arbitrary and tyrannical.

Absolution and despotism have, in political sense, received new meanings in modern times, and especially in the New World. Tocqueville made interesting comments thereon more than seventy years ago. Absolute and despotic rulers, having uncontrolled powers, are now quite un known in civilization. Indeed, it may be doubted whether even the people of the United States in the mass, or of the several States, have now absolute political power. or ever had. Can they deprive, for example, by any amendment of the Con-Washington? Will not international law bind them unless they can break out of the family of nations? Can they tear up all treaties with foreign States? Were even the people of our country ever perfeetly absolute in a political sense, and if

Certainly the people have never dele gated absolute power to any rulers or representatives in making or executing laws, thus making them despots. Nor have arbitrary powers, the essence of which is caprice and selfishness, or tyrannical power, the essence of which is oppression and injustice, been yet delegated by our people to executive or judicial officers.

The States and their people have, no doubt, delegated to Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States." but the power of regulation, since it is controlled by the Constitution, is not absolute and the regulation cannot be despotic Neither can exercise of the power by Congress, President or the inferior courts be arbitrary and tyrannical. The Supreme Their drawn out courtesies, their grand Court is bound to prevent that, and if it wilfully fails is itself subject to impeach-

ment. It is bad enough to have a tyrannical law in order to regulate capital or labor, but it is quite as bad if the execution of law by President Roosevelt, or his prosecuting officers, or inferior judicial officers instruct

ing juries, be arbitrary and tyrannical. A judicial officer often has, and properly has, arbitrary discretion under the law, as when he is permitted to decide, for example, whether evidence regarding the confiscatory effect of a railway rate inflicted by a statute shall be taken before himself or by a master in chancery. So, too, has a trial judge very arbitrary power when under the Elking law he can impose a fine of one or twenty

thousand dollars as he pleases. The people will be culpable, as it seems to me, if they do not inquire into the details of the recent execution at Chicago of the Elkins law. They cannot escape personal debasement if they are willing participants in the arbitrary and tyrannical execution of the law. JAMES JOHNSON.

ITHACA, September 3.

The Assailants of the Raffway Industry of This Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Katy did! Katy didn't! Even the bugs mimic the wabblings of the wise.

A volunteer surgeon in the Union Army told me of a case he picked up during the Wilderness fighting; a lanky, half starved boy from the mountains of Georgia, who bore the belated amputation of his shattered and gangrenous leg with stoicism, and when it was over asked if now he was going to Washington. Told yes, and asked why he wanted to know, he giggled sheepishly and answered: "'Cause I just hope to see Old Abe with that one eye plumb in the middle of his forehead." The lad didn't get further than the adjoining burial pit, where by right his deluders belonged. There is a growing fear that the men, some of them in high places, who are now piping their herd of credulous followers to a scarcely less serious ending in matters financial and industrial, may themselves not only escape the trench, but even profit by the misuse of their powers and influence. To their victims who have already suffered amputation and see the pit close by it can make little difference whether these leaders committed a blunder or a crime. When a man is dead, physically or financially, "it is for long-time.

Every public man now assailing the railway industry of this country, whatever his station or whatever his motives, knows that it is not the ogre that he chooses to depict. He knows that it is the one in-delible index of our national growth, as it was the one creation which made that growth practicable. He knows, if foreign born, that the welfare of himself and of millions of others like him was made possible by cheap and easy access to countless localities with their countless opportunities. If native born, he knows, or should know, that many thousands of brave, faithfully strenuous, intensely loyal and often heroic lives have gone into the building, operating and financing of the railways which alone have made our country capable of supporting the strains put upon it by its politicians, and that if these lives lack ranges of their openers the houses income to smilling.

William Franchis in his gip one madicing this who That the railways, individual or men. remark codes "treases," arm this consprience of

managed of the passage; through firth officers oppositions of the laws.

Place of one of climat these were not see. Francis II I are transported neighbor (for passents one close ingledgeive and expositive agents reposed on highest effected and reposed

Pleas from rection of this common of atlage estimate inflorme tigers fasted in vanety or meliposety by much astrone of country and cell fromer of cools ramsone. ritially figurations. Extending our gammingless: Foreign the allightness the proceedings to others are first Placeman Commission Front

Phase or prosinger the finding catefactors coming the topologies of them: number of restores men or in anneousness to promisionarious these the filters have ration Solland Everytooly knows it. There are most in the Chapter, or ago nothing of the constituate transfer of finesymment 44 Washington and otorwises

the meants and maps any pronent day tageter of position opinion become or absorbe beare. office or a Cabinet chair. If he knows any thing of history he has or should have figured out the cortain constra that must collision from accounts concerns of present if he has regionted to do us. he is comment to tile componentialization. If his has stone on and paramete in forgotting that the whole is greater than the part, it is a case for "nume limittie " Her Butley tried the same tactics New Orleans. He made its highways wildermone, but the undescrable effogune did not rotire from business. They hid my dist ha

One does not slaughter the whole bunch to out out a few mayericks. If there are malefactors in the railway industry. let the guardians of our national morals go for them, by all means. But play fair; begin at the beginning; let Heaven born ustice be tempered with world old come sense It scarcely seems worth while for those who so nearly monopolize the public voice of a great nation to ruin the spinster with 100 shares of X-Div. R. R., when it is so easy for them to ascertain against whom to direct their much advertised assaults.

They have already secured a color verdiet in their nominal favor against single proclaimed culprit, and have mulete the whole people they are supposed to guide in a sum about equal to the national debt for the alleged sins of John Doe and Richard Roe. If the people at large knew whose hide it is that the politicians want, it is scarcely credible that some worm would not turn and inform. If the politicia themselves know what they want, why don't they take it? They hold just now all the power there is. If it is the earth under our feet that they are after, let them announce the fact and save misery. It will be theirs anyhow in another twelvemonth at their present rate of retrogressi

In the days, still clearly visible to all but the shortest sighted, when popular idols openly sought favors as a token of distinction from the then embryo railway trusts and the leaders of the people avaricious of opportunity swarmed down in person, by letter, by wire, upon the handful of men who had pledged soul and body to make an empire out of the then rather dreary United States of America, that King of the Lobby who played upon the heartstrings of his countrymen in national and State capital as did David upon his legendary harp, forestalled greater men than himself by letting loose this platitude: "The man who thinks

is a fool." Few men who have gone of late to Washington on matters vital to them are voluble as to their experience, but there must be a way of discovering the price of peace. Virtue may know no compromise, but contrition and adequate penance are accepted by some hitherto great authorities as compensation for past transgressions. When the people are sufficiently humbled and the horn of the righteous sufficiently exalted, may we not be allowed to know for whose sins we have been "swatted"?

It is a vicious circle: Who are the real malefactors? The receiver is said to be as bad as the thief, and the sharer of guilty knowledge not much better than either So we come back to the starting and can only pray to be delivered from our noisy friends. Wildest Finance has heretofore been thought the limit; but Wildcat Government has beaten even honest finance to a frazzle in one "whirlwind round.

Who are the malefactors that have caused all this growing distress? And what is the reward thus far offered for their discovery and conviction-if any? C. P. MACKIE. ENGLEWOOD, N. J., September 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: 1 notice requently the word "holler" in print, even some times in writing supposed to be literary. slang or "vulgar" for "hollow," or "hallo," but isn't it about time to admit it as permissib

NEW YORK, September 4.

lagging of the Buttermilk Boom in Nebraska. From an advertisement in the Fremont Herald. Buttermilk is good for people, also good for nogs. It is wonderfully nutritious her thening. 25 cents per barrel at the Golden Many barrels thrown away if not sold. Farmers rom a distance of fifteen miles are hauling it home

The Moneymakers. man can write well who has not written deal. Walter H. Page's Chicago lecture.

Then all of us know ho are potent inditers. By heck They are on the burning deck All the time In prose and rhyme, Without the use of a goad What? it's rot? Doesn't it sell? What better Belle letter s there than that? My scat. the "gift of God" In it with the man with a wad! Does snybody want to eat hay When Pie in in sight

For what he can write? What's the Pierian spring To that fizzy thing And what Is Hymettan honey To clothes full of money? By gum. literature is "going some": It's the stuff That works the Olympian bluff And Homer, blind And Shakespeare, Bill, Are kicking o'er their wasted skill. We are the cheese, And the divine affatus Can't bat us

Play ball,

To ten fineros of Ten den the Park and thermades transpacy of ar-ment date it, 1807, as spinare from an or fort and don from the restricts for providings from the the formation system the common of

---I Tamb Tark Chan Frank the otherwist day the called frag and fragmanisms (and in concepting districts of the time Tark and i mercence implification of the time Tark and i

the on addingues describe Communities and regardency for the communities for the following special statement.

represent trates inge deving the gard

For contra Henry Tatmett, now trasport Property sate fightenest Company and tion received of the tapkets consume CONSISTING IN THE PERSON OF THE PERSONS

STREET SAVE Officer was used to Games & Marine trader of er order on the season of the season of the season of Amounts of the controlled of the comment Comments of the controlled of the controlle

In the capacit to the court Mr. Tataoli Conat potor to July 11, 1805, there had been pat the sum of \$115,000in three separate perment of Str. one was paid to Macasin five payments on different dates, the last having been police for January 13, 1988. From testiment takes in the same suit it appears that (leavest Make called at the office of the New York and Bor

tded to give to General

Q. How long before the revolutionable were in harge of the territory around the company a work has you arrived there?

A. I arrived in December, 1991, the day before Q. When did they come into pomession?

Q. Is it absolutely true that you were in Guand dunicipality of Union. Guariquen, Venezuela echairai mining engineer and attorney for

Type arrived in Venezuela in May, 1900 inch were the revolutionists in control tory where the mine was located? held all the public offices and were to f the territory—that is, from a military

A. Possibly about two months. From the foregoing sworn testimony appears:
That Mr. Ewart did not become managing director of the New York and Bermude. Company at Caracas until about one year after the company at its office in New Yorkad promised General Matos to give him

That the company actually paid \$100,000 to Matos eight months before Mr. Ewart became managing director of the New Yorkand Bermudez Company.

That the revolutionists did not take possession of the country where the company property is until about seven months after the promise of \$100,000 had been made and three months after the money had been paid. That payments of money were me that payments of money were me the company during the six months the company during the six months

he company during the six months in Ewart became managing director. It is possible Mr. Ewart knew none of the hings above stated. If so, it would seem that he would be about the last man to advise President Roosevelt what action to take in this matter. NEW YORK, September 4.

The Real Trouble With Our Highways. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the automobile column to-day THE SUN quotes from The Engineer regarding the speed of automobiles an consequent difficulty of preserving good road: The speed of automobiles and regultant blowin away of loose surface covering of the roads mean away of loose surface covering of the reads means merely this: that we don't build roads properly in the United States. In France, Germany and England, where automobiles travel at much higher speed than here, the roads are quite as good to-day as they were twenty years ago. The automobi has made no apparent impression. The principi of asking autos to go slow to save the roads is un fair. It would be as reasonable to ask people to wear rubber soled shoes to save the sidewalks. The sidewalks and the roads are made for general

use, and the sooner we learn to make roads and care for them in the European manner the sooner this foolish chatter will be abated. The automobile is just as important a means of locomotion as the horse, and the only proper reason it can be required to proceed at moderate speed ecause of danger of accidents. If it raises dust when running within the legal limits, which it does, the remedy is to be found in better roads It not only prevents obnoxious clouds of dust In touring I find that more hor

the roads are oiling them. But if the roads were

eil built this would hardly be necessary. NEW YORK, September 2. The Greatness of the Toxas Melon. From the Houston Post.

The following letter just received by the Post

d contemporaries: To the Editor "Jewett, Tex., Aug. 17.—I am sending you by to-day's Pacific express an old time Georgia rattle snake melon weighing eighty-six pounds. This is supposed to be the largest watermelon raised in this part of the country of its kind and was raised by Mr. C. C. May of Jewett, Leon county, Tex., and was raised on a sandy land farm without any special attention. This is a fair specimen of what Leon county can do, and Georgia can't beat us.

"C. COX. The Jewett melon came and at the present mo ment its unutterable sweetness is thrilling in every wrinkle of our midst. It was, of course, the most beautiful specimen of fruit that has reached us this summer, because, as we have so frequently stated, the melon crop is short and poor, compared with ordinary Texas melon crops. We believe it has been intimated more than once in these columns the crop this year is only 124,500,00 and that the me on lovers have been for the most with the forty pounders.

Beans in King David's Time. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As a sunden of the Bible I came across a passage to day which seems to indicate that Boston baked beans were known to the Hebrews in King David's time, and cooked in jars of Assyrian shape (buiging

sides and small top).
In 2 Samuel, xvil., 28 and 29: "Ammon's children brought for David earthen vessels Surely these were the Boston article and King

David was a "bean eater." ARINGTON H. CARMAN. PATCHOGUE, I., I., September 4.

Excess in Hats. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can an

body explain why certain citizens wear their hats a young man or an old one may be seen any time around town wearing a hat apparently two or three sizes too large for him. There must be some reason for it. What is it, is what I should like to

NEW YORK, September &